THE

Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVE[R] FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. 1.] FRIDAY, [S]T AUGUST 1851. [No. 22.

RELIGIOUS MEETINGS DURING THE WEEK,

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at half past 6 o'clock*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock.*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer meeting at the* BOY'S SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to the* TRINITY CHAPEL *at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer-meeting Ambroatlie at 7 o'clock a. m.*

On the THIRD MONDAY *of every month the Monthly Meeting of the Western Indian Branch of the Evangelical Alliance at 7 o'clock p. m.*

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."

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F. MONNET.

Poona, 7th July 1851.

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Bombay, 28th June 1851.

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very superior la Rose do	do		24	do	
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JAMES CHESSON

Calaba, 11th June, 1851.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE attention of the Public is particularly requested to the subjoined extracts from the Postal Rules dated 30th August 1837.

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W. BLOWERS,

Acting Post Master General.

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ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

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THE

Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. I.] FRIDAY, 1ST AUGUST, 1851. [No. 22.

OVERLAND SUMMARY. PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.—The Imperial Parliament had been sitting, when the last mail left England, upwards of four months—two-thirds of the average sessional period—and in all that time what had it done to remedy the mumerous, social, physical, and ...tical evils of which the whole country has been com...ining so long? Easter having fallen extremely late ...is year the ordinary working period of Parliament was ...prolonged three weeks more than last year. And yet the Whitsun recess had past, after which very few bills not ...orwarded at least through one House have any chance of ...etting any further during the session. The country ...ay now count its gains, in the full confidence that it ...as got nearly all it is likely to get, and what is the 'tottle of the wool.' Three measures have received the royal assent, and no more! We exclude, of course, the *pro-frmâ* bills, and also the Property Tax bill, which has been made too much a matter-of-course affair. And what are these three lucky measures over which two Hous-es of Par... have been brooding for four months and tri... last? Th...

CENSUS. 'The census returns says a contemporary, ...ve just been made up so far as England and Scotland ...concerned, Ireland not being yet completed; the num-...rs for Great Britain and Islands in the British seas ...e, males 10,184 687, females 10,704,844, total 20,919,531, ...owing an increase in the ten years since 1841 of ...53,570. The population of Scotland is 2,870,784, ...ng an increase of 250,600 persons in the ten years. ...e number of houses in Scotland are, inhabited 376,650, ...inhabited 11,956, building 2378. The total number ...houses in 1841 appears to be about 37,000 more than ...the present period, but no just comparison can be, ...de as in the census return of 1841 every separate ...at' was in many places returned as a distinct 'house,' ...reby very largely swelling the return while this year ...term 'house' was used in its ordinary signification.'

GREAT EXHIBITION.—Great complaints are made by ...tradesmen of London on account of the grievous losses ...ich they allege they have suffered through the rival ... Great Exhibition. These complaints ... Chelsea, and from Hamp-... the only

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tition. The firmness of the Brahmans in defence of the dogmas contained in their Shasters must be admitted to have had some share in the production of a result, so different from that which was exhibited in Arabia, Persia, and the countries bordering on the Mediterranean but it was neither the sole, nor principal cause, in our opinion.

The Mussulman conquest of India did not take place till the first burst of Moslem zeal had exhausted itself. The conquerors of Arabia, Syria, and Persia, were animated with a spirit that urged them to rush through seas of blood to obtain a seat in Paradise. Those who subdued India were content with fruitful fields, and verdant meadows, and the spoils of captured idolators. The first Mahomedan conquerors burst forth upon the surrounding nations like a tiger from his lair, preventing flight an paralzing exertion, by the suddenness and unexpectednes of the attack. India on the contrary was subdued b degrees. There was time and room for the flight of thos who would not submit to the victors. A few Brahman had cow's flesh forced down their throats ; som idols were mutilated, and violence might occasionally b exercised to induce men to abandon idolatry, bu these were the exceptions, and not the rule.

The Mahomedan Kingdoms of Ahmednuggur, Beeja poor, &c. were independant mostly of the Emperor at De hee, and were oftener at war with him than at peace. became thus the interest of all parties to conciliate, an gain the good will of their Hindoo subjects, by kind trea ment, and abstinence from religious persecution. The gre Akbar, who was the first to consolidate the Mahomed Empire in India, so far from using his power to put do Hindooism, discouraged no religion so much as a bigott Mahomedanism. He collected around him not only Caze and Moollahs, but Jesuit Missio Caze hmans, for the n of

death and burial of Hoossein, but there is nothing of the splendour exhibited in that country that there is in this. Here we have Mausoleums, made of pieces of bamboos and covered with gilt, and lacquered paper, paraded through every street, and this not only by Mahomedans, but, especially in the large towns of the Deccan, as Poona, Ahmednuggur, Aurungabad, &c. by multitudes of Hindoos. Having the curiosity one day to ask a Hindoo Banyan, why he performed these Mahomedan rites, in honour of those who if they were alive, would give him no alternative but the Koran or the sword, he replied ; that his grand-father, having made ineffectual vows to several Hindoo gods and goddesses, was at last induced to try Hassan and Hoosein, and promised if they favoured him, to act the fakeer, and make the taboot annually, by himself and successors for four generations. A gust of good luck followed, and according to his vow, he, and his son, and grand-son, had successively kept up the festival, which also would be observed by the narrator's own son, making up the four generations, after which, vow being fully paid, the family would leave off keeping feast. The reason of the increased splendour of this festival in India, and the parading through the streets splendid mausoleums in imitation of, but outstripping all that Hindoos perform in honor of their gods, and casting them afterwards into the water, as the idolators dispose their disenchanted images, is related, I know not on wh good authority, as follows :—"A certain emperor of Delh meditating on the best way of promoting Islamism, once on a time went to sleep, and dreamt that Mahomed came to him, and ordered him to perform the ceremony of the taboot, with those garish rites, which are now the custom in India."—On the whole, there is, in the increased reve- to peers, and show in outward n evident, doos Mahom-

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behalf. They were far enough from pretending to unanimity, even on points of doctrine which they considered essential. The fathers do not only *not* agree with each other, but they do contradict themselves; and when they were at swords points against each other, they must have known that they could not all be right. Jean Daille (1594-1690), in his work *de usa patrum*, on the use of the fathers, has dwelt with some fulness on their disputes. We may give a mere specimen. Justin Martyr, Irenœus, and Tertullian, contend most earnestly for an earthly millennium, of physical as well as spiritual delight; which opinion is sharply and bitterly opposed and ridiculed by Jerome and Gregory Nazianzen, and Dionysius Alexandrinus. Jerome affirmed that the dispute between Peter and Paul mentioned in the Epistle to the Galatians, was all a sham, got up by agreement between the two apostles, for popular effect; at which Augustine gets quite angry, and asserts that Paul rebuked Peter in real and sober earnest. Tertullian and Augustine maintained that the soul was propagated from father to son, like the body; Jerome ridiculed this idea, and asserted that the soul is created by God, and united to the body. The age of Christ, the duration of His ministry, the baptism of hereties, the celebration of Easter, occasioned violent disputes, in which fathers of undoubted orthodoxy, fought against fathers equally orthodox. Cyril said that the Holy Ghost proceeded from the Son; Theodoret retorted that this was an impious and blasphemous doctrine. The Council of Chalcedon m[illegible] Constantinople the sovereign episcopate; the council Sardica decreed the sovereignty to Rome. There is end, indeed, to their disputes. If therefore, we adopt maxin of Vincentius, we must necessarily confine o[ur]selves to a very few articles, and these are articles in r[e]gard [illegible] all evangelical christians of every [illegible]

que, the object of which is to collect exclusively the truths that belong to the Catholic Church. But by the Catholic church he means something very different from the Romish church. He repudiates the name of Protestant; but his language is nevertheless throughly Protestant. He contends for the free use of the Holy Scriptures; condemns the doctrine of transubstantiation, the use of a dead language in worship, celibacy, monachism, the confessional, the sacrament of penance; he lifts up his voice against persecution and the use of carnal weapons to promote spiritual ends; he revolts from Virgin-worship, and the worship of saints and angels. He says:—

'I have ceased to be Roman, I am become Catholic. Man can only take away what man gives. I have surrendered to the Pope what he gave me, what I have received from God is inviolable. I am a member of Christ, a member of his Catholic body, a Catholic priest and preacher, having the same duties the same power and the same responsibility which I had before.'

He goes on to say,

'As long the pulpits of our churches were open to me, I neglected no opportunity of making myself heard. I there proclaimed all the truth I know. My voice then sufficed me.—I needed not my pen: more than once, in descending from the pulpit, I had a presentiment and as it were an instinct that I should not long occupy it, that access would soon be interdicted. I was not mistaken, it is quite true that we may no longer preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ in the church of our fathers; it is quite true that there is a real incompatibility between the church of Jesus Christ and the church of the Pope—between the Catholic church and the Roman church. The doctrine of the latter, in several serious matters, excludes the doctrine of the former. Not that official thunder has stained my brow, but when I Catholic priest and preacher, preache I Catholic truth, I received orders to confine myself exclusively and rigourously to Roman teaching.

'Now, for me to believe is to speak. Could I hold my peace, when God made me understand from his Holy Scriptures the [illegible] and designs of his mercy toward all mankind? Could I behold [illegible] society, its decomposition, its rapid dis- [illegible] which Jesus

requirements of the Jewish law, but was valid with respect to what his hearers might reasonably require.

The passage in Hosea 9. 3 is as follows: 'Ephraim shall return to Egypt, and they shall eat unclean things in Assyria.' Here it is predicted that some shall go to Egypt and some to Assyria. There is nothing to show how many shall go to the one country and how many to the other; whether the main body of the people shall return to Egypt or be transported to Assyria. In the next chapter, sixth verse, we read. 'it, (Samaria, capital of Ephraim) shall be also carried unto Assyria,—Ephraim shall receive shame. In ch. 11 v. 5, we find, 'He (Ephraim) shall not return into the land of Egypt, but the Assyrian shall be his king, because they refused to return.' Here it is stated that Ephraim as a whole, as a nation, should be carried, not into Egypt, but Assyria. But that some portion of the nation should go to the former country is again intimated in the 11th verse of this chapter, where their restoration to Judea is spoken of in these words, 'they shall tremble as a bird out of Egypt and as a dove out of the land of Assyria, and I will place them in their houses, saith the Lord.'

In due time these prophecies became punctually fulfilled. That which moved Shalmaneser (B. C. 721) to invade Israel and put an end to its existence as an independent nation, and carry away many of its inhabitants captive to Assyria, saw the alliance made by the king of Israel with the king of Egypt. And it is the likeliest of suppositions that when the Israelites saw this destruction coming upon their country they would, as many as could take refuge either in Judah or in Egypt. The feelings of jealousy and hostility entertained towards Judah would lead most of them to seek in preference an abode in Egypt. This very thing came to pass [illegible] Judah itself [illegible]

ist; but of not one of these, was it predicted, that it should be destroyed for ever. Why did not one of those sweeping predictions light upon the name of one of these cities that still stand? Some of them had to wait many centuries before the complete fulfillment was witnessed; but in every instance it has been witnessed. What eye was that, that could so unerringly look down the vista of twenty-six centuries, and see that in the nineteenth century Damascus should exist, Babylon be inhabited by wild beasts of the desert, Joppa, Jerusalem, Gaza remain, Ashkelon not be inhabited, and Tyre a rock for fishermen to spread their nets on? A work that most interestingly exhibits these truths is Keith's Fulfillment of Prophesy.

Doings at Ellichpoor.—We beg to direct attention to a letter that appears in our Correspondence columns connected with some recent proceedings at Ellichpoor. We have no means at hand of farther acquainting ourselves with the matters referred to; but we repose great confidence in the accuracy of our correspondent. If matters be as he represents, the voice of an indignant public must be strongly uttered in reprobation of such flagrant wrong. Yet we cannot help still hoping that he has not been able fully to lift up the veil of official secrecy, and that some mitigating circumstance undiscovered is beyond. As however our publication of the letter will we trust aid in eliciting the truth, we give it a place in our columns; and will be ready, and most happy to publish any authentica- statement with which we may be furnished.

Review.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF MUMBAI

touch any farther upon the early ages of Roman story. The work, the title of which we have now given, confines our attention to the Empire, or rather to the times of Julius Caesar, for thus far only do the two volumes already published extend.

Mr. Merivle is no flatterer of the republic. He shews pretty plainly, that whatever other sins Julius Caesar had to answer for, and these were neither few nor small, the destruction of Roman liberty, for which he generally gets the blame was not one of them, and for the very sufficient reason that there was no such thing in his time to destroy. The Roman senate had become a vile oligarchy, which rioted in the spoils of the conquered provinces, and denied them all justice, and the plebean tribes had degenerated into a corrupt, hungry mob, that took part not with the most virtuous citizens, but with those who lavished upon them most of the public money, and the spoils of the oppressed provincials.

The way of doing business in the Forum, graphically described by our author, beats hollow any thing, not to say that a Reformed Parliament, or a French Convention has produced, but even than what a house of Delegates in the far west has ever given birth to.

The reader is to bear in mind, in perusing the following extra that a proposal had been made by the Tribune Nepos, distastef to the senate, and that the great Cato was chosen to oppose it. 'T Tribune had occupied the Forum with a crowd of his own adhe ents. He presented moreover a startling array of Military for whether to protect his own inviolable person, or to coerce his op nents. It was with difficulty that Cato, who would not be wi held from appearing by the advice and intreaties of his frien could make his way to the conspicuous position where the functio aries of ... wer the popular assembly. C... N...

On the whole this contribution to Roman History will be differently viewed according to men's different political leanings; and the reader must beware of drawing the conclusion, that all republics are as corrupt and selfish as the Roman was in the time of Julius Caesar, or that all despots are as wise and clement as he shewed himself to be. The Romans deserved to lose their liberty, but whether that gave Caesar a right to overthrow the established Government is another and very different question. Liberty can only be maintained by public virtue, and when that is lost men will prefer one tyrant to many. It is questionable how far Julius Caesar, if he had desired it could have re-established the republic. But it seems pretty evident that he and Pompey were simply contending for the first place in the Empire, and neither the one nor the other for Roman freedom.

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GUARDIAN.

DOINGS AT ELLICHPOOR.

Dear Mr. Editor,—Holding it to be the first duty of the public press to expose injustice, breach of faith, and oppression, especially in High Quarters; I send you a simple statement of facts, to the truth of which any one in the Nizam's Service will vouch. Two hundred Rohillas, followers of the pretender Appa Sahib, surrended to the British on the following terms, dictated by General Fraser, the Resident at Haiderabad. They were to come into the Cantonment of Ellichpoor, surrender their ...ms, and stand their trial in the City Court. If pronounced ...against the Nizam's Government, they

Prince Albert again distinguished himself greatly by his assisting at the celebration of the third jubilee of the society for the Propagation of the Gospel at St. Martin's Hall on Tuesday (this day week). He delivered a speech of very great ability, delicate tact, liberal and enlarged ideas, and of admirable composition, which was most deservedly applauded and created a great sensation. He beautifully said, "While we have thus to congratulate ourselves upon our state of temporal prosperity—harmony at home and peace abroad—we cannot help deploring that the Church, whose exertions for the progress of Christianity and civilisation we are to-day acknowledging, should be afflicted by internal dissentions and attacks from without. I have no fear, however, for her safety and ultimate welfare, so long as she holds fast to what our ancestors gained for us at the Reformation—the Gospel and the unfettered right of its use. The dissentions and difficulties which we witness in this, as in every other church, arise from the natural and necessary conflict of the two antagonistic principles which move human society, in church as well as state—I mean the principles of individual liberty, and of allegiance and submission to the will of the community exacted by it for its own preservation. These two conflicting principles cannot be disregarded—they must be reconciled. To this country belongs the honour of having succeeded in this mighty task, as far as the state is concerned, while other nations are wrestling with it. And I feel persuaded that the same earnest zeal and practical wisdom which have made he political constitution an object of [illegible] will, under [illegible]

George West, Agent for the Transit administration. Those who are interested in the overland route will be glad to hear that the Suez Hotel is now in the hands of Mr. Shepherd of the British Hotel Cairo. With reference to the Suez Hotel, Mr. Shepherd has adopted a fundamental step which is seen to place the establishment on a very different footing from that on which it has hitherto stood. He has brought an able and well qualified person from England, purposely to manage this house, and from the changes already effected, we have little doubt, that, when those still contemplation are completed the traveller's comfort will be amply and efficiently provided for. Several civil engineers, sent out by Mr. Stevenson, have arrived in Cairo, which promises well for the line of railway proposed to be made between Cairo and Alexandria.

Guzerat, July 13, 1851

DEAR SIR,—I hear that the mission at Ahmedabad is abondoned and the buildings are on sale. It is to be deplored that a station so commanding as the capital of Northern Guzerat should be relinquished or that Christ's banner should be pulled down in any place where it has been once displayed, on this account I propose my personal offering towards the establishment of a Mission in that city to give the sum of rupees two thousand to any British Protestant denomination, which will depute and maintain a missionary in Ahmedabad.

This I propose to offer towards the erection or purchase of the requisite buildings.

The stimulus of education has only lately moved into activity the native mind in this city and as it is moving it appears to me particularly necessary to provide [illegible] that

Jews, as often as I came into the village; and he took such a loving interest in the cause, that he has ever since continued, with much advantage, to devote part of his strength to the promotion of it. He does it in so able a that you men, arn would be quite delighted to listen to him. The Jews, because he is always taking their parts against the rude behaviour of of bad professors of Christianity, are very kindly disposed towards him, and frequently seek his company. Many will listen to such an unsuspected individual, who would be shy of having much intercourse with a regular missionary.

Karlsruhe, 5th April 1851.

Visits to several Villages—Work of Grace among Converts from Romanism—Applicant for Baptism.

In Malsh, a Roman Catholic place, about twelve English miles from this, I have found an open door among upwards of thirty Jewish families. I spoke, in various houses, to little assemblies of them. Only one, not a native of the place, tried to oppose me, but it turned out for my advantage; and another said, he would not allow such things to be said in his house. The others received me in a very friendly spirit, and listened to me with great deference, and apparent interest

In the close vicinity of Malsh, there is a Romish place, called Langensheim, in which a glorious work of God is going on,—several persons having, within the last four years, come out of the Church of Rome; They are men of such sound faith, and such earnestness and vigour about them, that it is a privilege, truly, to associate with them. They have their meetings among themselves. One of their most active men is the name of Hippler, accom-

state of the mining population and the peration of the late Acts regulating the employment of mining labour.

The working coal and ironstone pits in Scotland are about 400 in number; of which 150 are in the county of Lanark, the chief centre of this branch of industry in Scotland. The parishes of New and Old Monkland, in that country, contain a population of about 50,000,—the great body of which is engaged in mining occupations. Mr. Tremenheere's experience, during some years, as Government Inspector of Schools in England, adds weight to to his remarks on the state of education in the districts to which his attention is now directed; for the state of education is justly viewed as an index to the general condition of the people, and therefore, always forms a section of his Reports.

Mr. Tremenheere acknowledges the assistance he receives in following out the subjects of his commission, from all the mine proprietors and managers in Lanarkshire:—

Every year, since 1844, has been marked with very decided efforts at improvement; and there is no part of the mining districts of the kingdom which I now revisit annually with so much satisfaction. A good deal of the same energy that had led to the originating and extending these great establishments, and adding so largely to the national wealth, has of late years, been applied to the correction of moral evils, which oversight and neglect had permitted to grow; and of the 30 or 40 gentleman the proprietors and Managers of these establishments, there is not one who does not most cordially and earnestly enter with me into the consideration of every question that concerns the physical and moral improvement of the population, and the means of bringing into smooth working, the new society that has sprung up around him.

It is by no means among the mining population of Scotland, as has sometimes been supposed, that we shall find any extraordinary neglect of education. Every Work's in Lanarkshire appears to have a school attached to it by the proprietor; and the late exclusion from the mines, of females, and of boys under ten years of age, has had a very sensible effect on the habit of school attendance.

inadequate, is now increasing

and manners appears more likely to be advanced by the proper culture of the female sex. Every mining village should have its school of female industry.

It was satisfactory to observe, that the necessity of paying more attention to female education, has been much more generally recognized. Several schools in this district have now the advantage of well-qualified mistresses, whose inteligence, good manners, sense of propriety, and skill in management, will go a great way towards making up for the defects of domestic training, often so evident in the general conduct and habits of the children, and especially of the famole portion of them.

Weekly Epitome of News.

FRIDAY JULY 25.

—— The Honorable Company's Schooner 'Mahi,' Lieutenant A. Foulerton, I. N, Commander, with the Overland Mail from London of the 24th June, arrived yesterday. The following are the heads of intelligence received by this opportunity:—The Duke of Wellington had his Waterloo dinner on the 18th of June as usual. The Census for England and Wales is published,—twenty-one millions in round numbers. That for Ireland is to come. The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill has passed all but its last stage in the House of Commons. The Mail, which left Bombay on the 14th May, arrived in London on the 16th June. Mr. S. George Tucker, a Director of the E. I. Company is dead. Mr. Astell is to be elected in his stead.

feet. Fortunately the descent was not very steep, and His Honor escaped with only a few bruises, and some severe cuts about his face. Dr. G. Craigie happened to be passing at the time, and rendered all assistance.'

SATURDAY, JULY 26.

—— The Steam Frigate 'Feroze' left this shortly after one o'clock P. M. to-day with the Overland Mail for Suez.

—— We take the following notice of the late Major Lewis Brown from the 'Times' of yesterday:—We deeply lament to observe mention made of the demise of one of the most gallant members of the Bombay Army—Major Lewis Brown, of the 5th Native Light Infantry, formerly known as the Hero of Kahun, and lately political agent in the Mahee Caunta, which occurred at Baroda, on the 16th instant, from lock-jaw, brought on by fracture of the leg, caused by the kick of a horse. During the insanity which guided our councils from 1838 to 1843, one of the most unsound systems was, that of occupying unsupported outposts in the midst of the enemy's country, by small isolated detachments of troops. In December 1839 a party 200 strong was dispatched, under Captain Raitt, to take possession of Kahun, the Capital of the Murrees, a fierce and warlike tribe of freebooters on the frontier of Cutch; this force having returned to the plains after having enraged the people by the capture of Dhera, and seizure of some of their important chiefs. In May 1840 it was resolved to re-occupy Kahun—with what purpose is not apparent,—and Captain Brown with a detachment of three companies of the 5th Native Light Infantry, was dispatched for that purpose. He had no sooner taken possession of the fort than he found himself shut up, and his communication with Scinde cut off. The camel which accompanied him was attacked at Surtoff. The officer in command in Scinde now became a[illegible] and in August despatched a force under Ma[illegible] him,—when within a few miles of their attacked in a rugged defile in the mou[illegible] leaving the garrison unrelieved [illegible]

1851 is attributable to the fact that in 1841 flats or stories were reckoned in many places as 'houses,' in the present census the more correct definition has been employed.

GEORGE GRAHAM, Registrar General.

Census Office, Craig's Court, June 14, 1851.

The first thing which will strike every one who reads the foregoing brief table is the demonstration it affords of the enormous growth of London. In ten years a population of 1,948,369 has increased to 2,363,141; an increase little short of a half million, and exceeding 21 per cent. During the same time, the population of all Scotland has only increased 250,000—little more than 9 per cent. England and Wales—excluding London—exhibited an increase of rather more than 11 per cent. The single fact that in spite of its vast population, London contained on the day of the census 15,339 uninhabited houses, besides 4,317 in process of erection, tells of the greatness of the English metropolis, and may perhaps serve to re-assure intending visitors to the exhibition. At the average of 5,6 souls per house, the uninhabited houses in London on the 31st of March would accommodate a population of nearly 100,000. A less obvious but more ... ture of the above table is the effect it exhibits of the ... emigration to our Colonies and to the United ... et will be more strikingly shewn when the ... ablished. But taking the statemen... in the ... increas...

morning he was brought before the defendant, and tried by a court-martial for insulting the British flag, and being found guilty was sentenced to the yard-arm. He begged for mercy, however, and, as a last resource, offered up prayers. The sentence was then commuted to the infliction of an operation performed on sailors when first crossing the line. In that state he was transported to Herne Bay, forty miles from home, without a farthing in his pocket. Mr G. C. Williams, for the defendant, contended, that the plaintiff deserved the treatment which he had brought on himself. The judge said, that although the plaintiff had acted most improperly in loading his guns, the defendant had retaliated too severely; but, under the circumstances, he should award only £5 damages, without costs.

MONDAY, JULY 28.

—— At an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the North Western Bank, held on the 15th inst. at Meerut, it was, amongst other things, resolved, that the Bank be removed to Calcutta; that the Board of management be abolished; that Mr J. B. Tandy be appointed manager, on a salary of Rs. 1500 a month, he giving security to the extent of Rs. 200,000; and that the trustees of the Bank be Colonel E. Gwatkin, Captain Blois, and Mr T. C. Plowden, C. S. The Chairman, Mr Plowden, thus expresses himself on the subject of not winding up the Bank: and as nothing to the contrary is mentioned by the 'Mofussilite,' we presume his recommendation of allowing the Bank to continue in existence till 1854 was acceded to by the meeting:—'The last reason assigned for winding up was, that a third of the capital had been lost. A very simple arithmetical process would satisfy every one that the extent of the Bank's loss, as elicited by the Auditors, was a lakh and three-quarters less than a third of the capital. There had been no indisposition on the part of the Directors and Secretary to afford the fullest information on the Bank's affairs; that the Benares Shareholders had been requested to delegate one of their number to Meerut, at the Bank's expense, to examine into the Books and Accounts, and ascertain the real position of affairs—the invitation was rejected, and an opposition persisted in, which, ... obvious ignorance of the Bank's real

ASIATIC SOCIETY

attained at once. For this we are, we presume, indebted to that invaluable member of the Direction, Colonel Sykes.'

—— The boat belonging to the Assistant Indian Naval Storekeeper was on Saturday afternoon upset while on her way from the coal depot to the dockyard, and two of her crew drowned. Fortunately Mr Johnstone, the Superintendent of the Depot, had gone to his office in a palkee, or he might have shared the fate of the two unfortunate men above related.

—— The following story, which we borrow from one of our local daily brethren, gives a bad idea of the state of moral feeling amongst the Hindoos:—A very interesting little girl, of the Purvoe cast, apparently between nine and ten years of age, was brought before Mr. Spens on Saturday last, under the following circumstances. It had been brought to the notice of the Magistrate that the girl was kept away from her other relatives against her will, by her aunt, who follows the profession of a courtezan; and that it was the intention of the latter to force the unfortunate child to become a member of the sisterhood when she attained age of puberty. The aunt and her brother appeared before Magistrate, in company with the child, who professed great reluctance to leave them. She said that she would not be separated from her 'Mammoo,' and kept close to them all the time the investigation was going on. Having ascertained that the child was not detained against her will, and as it appeared that her aunt was her next of kin now alive, the Magistrate stated he had no alternative but to allow her to return to her.—The aunt, who was a respectable-looking and unobtrusive sort of person, had no hesitation in acknowledging the profession which she followed, and her brother was quite as unabashed at the question of his sister's calling, as if she obtained her livelihood by honest and virtuous industry. The moral perceptions of both these persons seemed to have become entirely hardened, and although other decent looking, and probably moving in what may be termed respectable sphere among Hindoos, they had no idea of the infamy in which they were actually living. Mr. Spens cautioned them against bringing up the girl to immoral courses, and advised them to get her speedily and respectably married. This they readily promised to do; but [illegible]

Mr. Mills, who, by a conscientious, vigorous, and yet temperate and impartial exercise of his Magisterial functions, has gained golden opinions from all classes.'—Mr. Elliot's appointment has since been notified in the 'Calcutta Government Gazette.'

—— The 'Calcutta Chronicle' of the 18th instant states that after all it is "very unlikely that any thing will be done against the parties in regard to whom Kurreem Bux gave information as the instigators in the destruction of the 'Ariel.' As they are men of wealth, and able alike to buy up witnesses and procure evidence in their favor, as well as to engage the best available legal advice and advocacy, the Police naturally feel backward to take any decisive measures against such persons on the unsupported affirmation of a convicted felon. From all we have been able to learn about this matter, we have no doubt that Kurreem Bux has taxed his invention a good deal in the revelations he has been induced to make, but we still believe there is at least a thread of truth in the tissue of falsehoods which he has uttered. It is a pity the clue furnished by him cannot be followed up for the want of evidence, as it would, in all probability, throw some light on the profound [illegible] which the question of shipburning is at present [illegible]

[illegible] Traveller, the Editor of the 'Madras Advertiser,' [illegible] fence of himself, and the 'Friend of India' says [illegible] extent demonstrated the doubtful [illegible] against him. The main [illegible]

ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 433 of 1851.—The following appointment is made ;—

21st Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant E. A. Green to be Adjutant, vice Wilkinson, deceased. Date o ppointment, 25th June, 1851.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

Military.

BOMBAY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 23d July 1851.

No. 425 of 1851.—The following appointments are made :—

Lieut. (Bt. Capt.) Suart to be Commanding Engineer, and Lieut. Close o be Acting Executive Engineer, at Aden, from the 3rd April last, in succession to Lieut. Colonel Waddington, C. B., appointed Chief Engineer.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1851.

No. 426 of 1851.—The following Extract of a despatch from the Honorable he Court of Directors, dated the 19th April 1851, No. 19, to the address of he Government at Fort St. George, is published for the information of the Army.

Letter to Court, dated 2nd Nov. 1847, No. 109.

Submit Correspondence, from which it appears hat Captain Beevor, of the Retired List, has not been able to obtain a remission of the purchase money for land in South Australia, in consequence, s it would seem, of no instructions having been ommunicated by Her Majesty's Government to he Colonial authorities on the subject of the arangement referred to in Court's Despatch to the Governor General of India, 1st June 1836, No. 4.

70. The subject of this communication was brought by us under the notice of Her M.'s Government in June last, in consequence of a communication received direct from Captain Beevor. We were informed in reply, that his application was inadmissible, as the rule of remitting a proportion of purchase money upon Lands bought by Military Settlers in the Colonies generally was expressly stated not to apply to South Australia.

71. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has also apprized us, that a ircular Instruction has been addressed to the Governors of those Colonies, in which, under the existing Regulations, Retired Officers of the Queen's Army and Navy are entitled to claim certain advantages in respect of the urchase of Lands, acquainting them that retired Officers of the East India Co[illegible]ice are not now entitled to participate in any of the [illegible]ified in those Regulations.

[illegible]851.—The following extract, para. 2nd, of the Honorable [illegible] dated 28th May last, is published for general

Head Quarters, Poona, 25th July 1851.

1. Tent Lascar Rowjee Dhondjee, No. 299, having satisfactorily accounte for overstaying his leave of absence, is to be again, brought on the streng of the Corps of Tent Lascars, from the date he was made a Casualty.

2. 2nd Grade Apprentice John Rourke, attached to the Head Quarte of H. M.'s 78th Highlanders by G. O. C. of the 16th inst. is discharged fro the service, at his own request.

3. 2d Grade Apprentice John Johnstone, of the 2d B. Artillery, is appoint to the Head Quarters of H. M.'s 78th Highlanders, vice Rourke.

4. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence :—

3rd Regt. Light Cavalry.—Lieut. R. B. Moore, from 15th Oct. 1851 t 15th February 1852, to proceed to Bombay, on urgent private affairs.

2nd E. Regt. L. I.—Capt C. S. Whitehill, from 31st July to 31st Augus 1851, in extension, to remain at Poona, on urgent private affairs.

15th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. G. R. S. Burrows, from 20th Oct. 1851 to 20 Jan. 1852, to proceed to Surat, on urgent private affairs.

Head Quarters, Poona, 28th July 1851.

1. The suspension awarded to Sub-Conductor A. Cassie, of the Ordnan Department, by the Sentence of a District Court Martial, expiring on t 20th inst., that Warrant Officer will accordingly return to his duty on th following day.

Head Quarters, Poona, 29th July 1851.

At an European General Court Martial assembled at Aden, on Wednesda the 2nd day of July 1851, and of which Lieut. Col. George Cornish Whi loc of the 3rd Regiment L. I., is President, Lieutenant George Gunning Jol Campbell, of the Madras Arty., was tried on the following charge, viz.—

Lieut. George Gunning John Campbell, of the Regiment of Madr Artillery, placed in arrest, and brought to trial, by order of His Excellen the Commander in Chief of the Bombay Army, on the following charg viz.—Charge.—For conduct unbecoming an Officer, and a Gentleman, a to the prejudice of good order and Military discipline, in having at Ade between 15th January 1851 and the 15th April 1851, formed and maintained highly discreditable and criminal connection with Marrianne Carte wife of Lance Corporal Patrick Carter, of the 2nd Bombay Europea Regiment Light Infantry, and step daughter of Conductor John Delaney, the Commissariat Department Bombay Army, under whose protectio she, Marrianne Carter, was residing, and having thereby subjected himse to the disgrace of being assaulted by the said Conductor Delaney, and entering into a personal scuffle with him at the Hotel at Aden, on t 15th April 1851.

Adjutant General's Office,

Head Quarters, Mahabuleshwur, 30th May 1851.

By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

(Sd.) H. HANCOCK, Lieut. Col., Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

Upon which Charge the Court came, to the following decision :—

Finding.—The Court, having maturely weighed and considered the pence before it, and what has been stated in defence, is of opinion the prisoner, Lieut. George Gunning John Campbell, of the Regt. of M Artillery, is

Not Guilty.

(Sd.) W. R. ARNOLD, Lieut., A. J. Advocate.

(Sd.) G. C, Wu Presidan

Confirmed.

(Sd.)

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

No. 85 of 1851.—Lieutenant D. R. Dakers returned to his duty on the 21st instant, by the *Somnauth*, with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

By Order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secretary to Government.

INDIAN NAVAL ORDERS.

GENERAL ORDERS BY COMMODORE STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th July, 1851.

It is with deep regret the Commander in Chief has to announce to the Service, the demise of Mr Charles Young, Acting Master of the Indian Navy, which melancholy event occurred this morning, at one o'clock.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—At Poona, on the 26th July, by the Revd. G. L. Fenton. Lieut. Beatty, 86th Regiment, to Emma Elizabeth, third daughter of Lieut. Colonel Aplin, 86th Regt., and grand daughter of the late Admiral Aplin, Buckstone House, Charlton, King's Gloucestershire.

BIRTHS.—On the 12th July, at Mount Aboo, the wife of Charles M[illegible] Esq., C. S., of a son. At Girgaum, on the 24th July, Mrs. Jose[illegible] a son. At Dharwar, on the 24th July, the lady of Captain [illegible] Engineer, Dharwar Division, of a son. At Bom[illegible] of the 30th July, the wife of Ballajee Kessowjee, [illegible] Head Godownkeeper of Messrs. Remington [illegible] manthjee.

DEATHS.—At Mahim, Agiary, on the 23rd July, Maria Francis[illegible] wife of Mr. Sebastian Fe[illegible] clerk, Military Accountant's [illegible] years, deeply and sincerely regretted by a large circle of rela[illegible] friends. On the 10th July, at the house of Mr. P. White, Superin[illegible] Engineer, Kottree, James Maxwell, the only and much beloved son [illegible] Eaton, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordance, Hydrabad Scinde, ag[illegible] years, 5 months, and 21 days. On the 11th July, within ten miles of Kotree, Sir Robert Camming, of Cholera.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—July 24th, H. C. Schooner Mahi, Lieut. A. Foulerton, from Aden, 13th instant. July 28th, Ship Futtay sultan, Abdoola Esaik, naeoda from Judda 16th June, and Aden 16th July. 29th, Ship [illegible] from Aden 19th July.

DEPARTURES.—July 26th, H. C. Steamer Feroze, Commander J. W. Y[illegible] to Aden and Suez. 27th, Ship William Watson, D. Ritchie, to Whampoa China French Ship George Cuvier, H. Brousie, to Bordeaux, calling at colombo. Ship Victory W. L. Muilens, to Canton, 28th, Ship Julia, T. W. Wingate, to Calcutta, 29th, Brig Arienis, B. M. Church, to Woosung.

PASSENGERS.

Per Scotia, from Aden.—J. C. Duff, Esq., 22 Native Seamen of the Ship, *Mary Bell*; 1 of the *Cairdonia*; and the Second Mate of the late Ship *Sons of Commerce*.

Per William Watson, to China:—James Birrell, Esq.

Per Futtey Sultan, from Juddah:—65 Natives.

Per Julia, to Calcutta:—10 Natives.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 30.

Observatory Report.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations made at the Magnetic Observatory, from the 21st to the 27th July (inclusive) 1851.

Bombay Civil Time.	Standard Barometer Corrected.		Thermometer in the Air.		Wet-Bulb Thermometer.		Electrometer Volta No. I.	Rain in Inches.
July	10 a.m.	4 p.m.	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	Max.	
21	29·731	29·700	79·5	85·7	77·0	81·0	0	0·03
22	·789	·719	79·5	86·0	78·0	81·0	0	0·00
23	·769	·709	80·4	85·9	78·0	80·0	0	0·25
24	·733	·671	79·0	83·0	76·8	78·5	0	0·43
25	·650	·606	75·4	78·9	75·0	78·0	0	1·37
26	·637		77·0	76·2	76·0		26	1·86
27		·530						0·02
							Total Rain....	3·96

STATE OF THE WEATHER.

July 21st.—Overcast, light rain.
22nd.— " drizzling showers.
23rd.— " light rain.
24th.— " " occasional squalls.
25th.— " heavy rain, high squalls, one about 11¾ A. M., being as high as 12lbs. pressure.
26th.— " heavy rain.
27th.— " "

—Magnetic Observatory, Colaba, 28th July 1851.

Oriental Bank.

RATES OF INTEREST, EXCHANGE, AND COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts payable on demand [illegible] per cent. per Annum.
On Deposits, payable at 1 months' notice.....3 do do
On ditto at 3 do do..... 4 do do

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED.

On Government Bills.....
On Commercial Bills.....
On Loans on Government Notes...
On Loans Goods, &c.....
} Not exceeding 3 months { 5 per ct. per annm. / 8 do do / 6 do do / 9 do do

Rebate allowed at Government Bill rate only.

EXCHANGE.

On London at 6 months' sight... ... .at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
On London at 3 months' sight ....at 1s. 11¾d. do
On London at 2 months' sight... ... .at 1s. 11½d. do
On London at 1 months' sight..... .....at 1s. 11¾d. do
On London at 1 days' sight... ....at 1s. 11½d. do
On Ireland at 1 days' sight... .....
On Scotland at 1 days' sight..... .....
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe..... } at 1s. 11d. do

N. B.—The Bank does not draw at six months' sight for sums under £50; nor for sums under £20, except at one day's sight. No Drafts are issued for less than £5; but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of Parties not resident in Bombay, the Bank undertakes to remit to Europe, by its own Drafts on the Union Bank of London, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge or commission, on remittances for the Equivalent being paid.

Parties are requested to address "The Manager of the Oriental Bank, Bombay;" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him or his order:—they are also requested to state as distinctly as possible the name and address of the party to whom the remittance is to be made, and the Sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase and sale of Government Notes, Shares in Public Companies, or other Securities..... } ½ per cent.

JOHN RIACH,
Actg. Manager, Bombay Office.

Bombay, 30th July, 1851.

Commercial.

Bombay, 31st July, 1851.

EXCHANGE.

London.....6 months' sight 2s. 0⅛d. per Rupee.
Bank Rates..... ..... 2s. 0d.
Ditto..... 3 months' sight 1s. 11¾d.
Ditto..... 2 ditto 1s. 11½d.
Ditto..... 1 ditto 1s. 11d.
Calcutta.....at 60 days' 100¼ per cent.
Ditto..... 30 ditto 100⅛ „
Ditto..... Sight 101¼ „
Madras..... .. 30 days' Par.
Ditto.....Sight 100⅜
China... ... ...60 days' 218

BANK &c. SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....Rs. 1,000 6½ ₱ ct. 21 per cent pm
Oriental Bank..... .. „ 500 7 do. 10 disct. sales.
Commercial Bank..... ..... „ 500 7 do. 11 discount.
Agra Bank..... „ 500 8 do. Par.
Apollo Press Co..... „ 12,500 1,500 p. shr. Rs. 16,800
Colaba ditto..... „ 7,000 1,500 p. shr. Rs. 16,000
Colaba Land Co..... „ 10,000 420 p. shr. Rs. 7,000
Bombay S. Navigation Co... „ 500 None 50 p. ct. disct.
Great Ind. Pen. Railway Co. „ Rs. 27. 4.5. Rs. 25

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

₱ Ct. Transfer Loan Rs. 116 ₱ 100 Siccas.
„ Loan 1825-26 „ 108 do.
„ Loan 1829-30 „ 107½ do.
„ Loan 1841-42 „ 105 @ 105½ do.
„ Loan 1832-33 „ 96½
„ Loan 1835-36 / 1842-43 „ 92½ @ 93
} Nomi.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns.....Rs. 10 3 at 10 6 as. each.
Bank of England Notes..... ... .. „ 10 2 as. per £.
Spanish Dollars..... „ 221 per 100 dlrs.
German Crowns..... „ 211 do.
Sycee Silver..... „ 103⅜ p. 100 tolas.
Gold Leaf (range of quality)..... „ 16½ per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch.... „ 15½ do.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

To London per ton } £2 5s. 0d at £2 10s. 0d. } Nominal.
To Liverpool
To Clyde... ... ... Nominal.
To China... .... Rs. 13 per candy.
To Calcutta Sail... Rs. 275 per Rass.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI
Digitized with financial assistance from
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 February, 2020

MESSRS. DILLON & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

WINES &c.

Sherry, fine Pale Brown Golden	qts. at Rs.	18 to 20	per dozen
Do. superior do. do. do	„ at „	22 to 24	do.
Do. very best do. do. do	„ at „	26	do.
Do. do	pts. at „	12	do.
Port, fine old crusted	qts. at „	18 to 20	do.
Do. superior quality	„ at „	22 to 24	do.
Do. finest (much approved)	„ at „	26	do.
Do. do	pts. at „	12	do.
Madeira, very fine	qts. at „	20 to 21	do.
Do. superior	„ at „	24	do.
London particular best quality	„ at „	26	do.
Claret of denominations	„ at „	18 to 20	do.
Very superior La Rose	„ at „	24	do.
Do.	pts. at „	12	do.
Champaigne, a very fine 2nd class Wine	qts. at „	25	do.
Do. do	pts. at „	15	do.
Do. superior first class	qts. at „	42	do.
Do. do. do	pts. at „	21	do.
Do. best quality fine sparkling	qts. at „	45	do.
Burgundy, a small batch of very superior sparkling	qts. at „	38	
Madeira, in wood direct from Newton Gordon & Cossart & Co.	¼ cask	180	
	hhd.	360	do.
	pipe.	720	

SPIRITS &c.

Brandy, Pale Brown	qts. at „	15	per dozen.
Superior do	„ at „	18	do.
Very fine do	„ at „	20 to 22	do.
Finest quality	„ at „	24	do.
Gin, Schiedam	„ at „	15	do.
Do. superior	„ at „	18	do.
Do. in cases of 15 bottles	per case at	18	do.
Whiskey, very fine—	qts. at „	15	do.
Do. choice Glenlevit very fine	„ at „	18	do.
Rum, fine old Jamaica	„ at „	16	do.
Very best do	„ at „	18	do.

LIQUORS &c.

Cherry Brandy, Copenhagen	pts. at „	15	do.
Do. superior do	„ at „	18	do.
Old Tom, fine	qts. at „	18	do.
Very best	„ at „	30	do.
Liquors of various kinds	pts. at „	18	do.

BEER.

Just ripe a small quantity	pts. at „	4	do.
Arrowroot, per maund			Rs. 3
Barley in cannisters 7 lbs			„ 1
Beef, salted, in keg			„ 18
Cheroots No. 1, per 1000			
Do. „ 2, „ 1000			„
Do. „ 3, „ 1000			„
Coffee, per Frazil of 18 lbs			„ 8
Chocolate, per lb			„ 2
Cocoa, „			„ 2
Candles Europe, per lb			„ 1
Do. Cochin, per maund			„ 25
Capers, per dozen bottles			„ 12
China Preserves, assorted, in jar			„ 3
Cheese of sorts, per lb			„ 1
Currants, „			„ 1
Fruit Tart, per dozen			„ 12
„ Brandy, per do			„ 18
„ Syrup, per do			„ 12
Figs, in drums			„ 6
Hams of sorts, per lb			„ 1
Isinglass, per lb			„ 10
Jams and Jellies, assorted, in 3 lbs. jars, per dozen			„ 45
Do. do. do. in 2 lbs. do.			„ 30
Mustard, 1 lb. bottle, per dozen			„ 15
Do. ½ do. do. do			„ 9
Maccaronie, per lb			„ 4
Muscatels, per box			„
Olives, per dozen			„ 1
Oil, Salad, per dozen			„
Pickles of sorts, quarts, per doz			„ 12
Pickle of sorts, pints, per doz			„ 9
Do. West India imperial Hot, pints, per doz			„ 12
Do. of Bombay Mangoes, per keg of 100			„ 18
Pork, salted, in keg			„ 18
Potted Hams, Bacon, Tongues, &c. &c., in pots, per doz			„ 9
Sauces of sorts, in pints, per doz			„ 15
Do. Worcestershire, per do			„ 12
Sauces of Soyers, in pints, per do			„ 18
Sardines, in 1 lb. canrs., per doz			„ 24
Do. in ½ do. do			„ 13
Sugar Candy, per ½ tub			„ 7
Do. soft, of 1st sort, per maund			„ 5
Do. do., 2d do., per do			„ 4
Soups, assorted, in 2 lbs. canrs., per doz			„ 21
Do. do. in 1 do. do. do			„ 12
Sago Rice, per maund			„ 4
Tongues, in kegs			„ 28
Tea, Pekoe, in 10 catty box			„ 18
Tea, Pekoe, in 5 catty box			„ 9
Do. Pouchang, in 10 do. do			„ 12
Do. Green, in 10 do. do			„ 15
Do. do., in 5 do. do			„ 8
Tapioca in 1 lb. bottle			„ 1
Vermicelli, per lb			„ 1½
Vegetables, in canrs. 2 lbs., per doz			„ 21
Do. in do. 1 do., do			„ 12
Vinegar, in quarts			„ 12
Do. in pints			„ 7
Do. Raspberry, pints per doz			„ 12

E. MOSES AND SON.

THE name of MOSES and SON is universally regarded as an embodiment of all that is equitable and advantageous in trade. Wherever it is heard (and it has extended over the wide globe) it is always associated with the principles of quality and economy. It is a name so diametrically opposed to anything in the shape of trade-trickery or monopoly, that its very mention is attended with pleasure and congratulation. The subjoined list of articles and prices will serve to give an insight to the Establishment of E. MOSES and SON. The proprietors trus that the readers of the present advertisement (how ever distant) will make a trial of the several goods enumerated. The ready facility afforded by the present mode of transmission is such as to render distance no hindrance, and the very moderate prices, coupled with the vast superiority of material, make and fashion, should operate as an inducement to an immediate trial of the Establishment under the name of E. MOSES and SON

READY MADE.		MADE TO MEASURE.	
...ts in		Over Coats, in	
...yle, &		every Style, &	
...every		fitted for every	
...rom 10-6 to 63s.		Season, from	21s.
...oats do. 17	to 50s.	Dress Coats do.	30s.
... do. do. 19	to 56s.	Frock do do.	33s.
...rousers... do. 3-6	to 25s.	Trousers... do.	12-6s.
Vests.....do. 2	to 20s.	Vests... do.	6-6s.

SELF-MEASUREMENT.

The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit and will be found a most convenient accommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of Tape, and reduced to inches, stating the height of the person, and if any peculiarity in figure, also whether taken Uniform over a or plain Coat.

...&c.	Inches.	TROUSERS.	Inches.
...eck seam, not including Collar, to Hip Buttons.		From top of Trousers to bottom.	
Do. Hip Buttons to bottom of Skirt.		Do. under the legs to bottom of Trousers.	
Do. Centre of Back to elbow joint		Size round top of thigh (tight).	
Continued to length of sleeve at wrist.		Do. Do. Calf.	
Size round top of arm		Do. Do. Waist	
Do. Do. Chest over the Coat.		Do. Do. Hips.	
Do. Do. under do.		HAT.	
Do. Do. Waist over the Coat.		Measure size round the head.	
Do. Do under do.			

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